The Comparative Analysis Of The Accuracy Of The Translation Results: Unedited Version And Edited Version In The Novel "After You"

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Abstract

The main objective of this study is to compare the accuracy translation result from the translator and edited by the editor. It employed a descriptive-qualitative approach. Its data were obtained through content analysis, FGD and observation, and analyzed with an interactive data analysis technique. The final findings of this research indicate the followings. First, the translation techniques used by translator and editing techniques used by the editor. Second, the rate of accuracy of the translation results from the translator and that have been edited by the editor. Third, the comparison of the accuracy of the translation results by the translator and that have been edited by the editor. Prior to its application, the translation techniques and editing techniques used by the translator and editor have a positive impact on the accuracy of the translation.

Keywords: Editing, editing techniques, translation techniques, editor

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a media link between the source text and target text. Translation requires the ability of an interpreter to understand the source text and the target text readers. In the process of translation, a translator was faced with various types of different texts, such as psychological texts, medical texts, legal texts, literary texts, and so on.

Nida and Taber (1982: 12) state that, "*Translating consist of reproducing in the receptor language natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the terms of message and secondly in term of style.*" From this statement, there are two things in the translation process. The first is that the translator must produce a message that is commensurate with the source language and the second is that the translator must produce a natural equivalent in language style.

Nababan (2008: 59) states that stylistic complexity is one of the factors causing translation difficulties. Because the culture of the source language and target language is different, the style of language used by the two is also different.

The translation quality can be seen in the translation techniques used by translators. Translation techniques are a method used by the translator to produce translations that are appropriate to the source language. Translation technique is a decision taken by the translator in the process of translating a text. According to Molina and Albir (2002: 509), translation techniques have the following five characteristics:

1. Translation techniques affect translation results.
2. Translation techniques are classified by comparing the source language (SL) with the target language (TL)
3. Translation techniques affect the micro level of the text.
4. Translation techniques are discursive and contextual.
5. Translation techniques are functional.

Related to the quality of translation results, we must pay attention to the quality of translation. In translation quality research there are several aspects that need to be reviewed, namely aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. These three aspects are very important in determining whether a translation can properly function as a communication tool. The accuracy aspect relates to accurately or inaccurately to the transfer of text messages from the source language into the target language. The acceptance relates to the issue of the translation, whether or not it conforms to the rules and the culture applicable in the target language, and the

readability aspects of the translation problem can easily be understood or not by the target reader.

Nababan (2008: 79) states that in order to obtain good translation quality, of course, an interpreter must master the knowledge and skills in the field of translation. In this case, a good translator should have the ability in the field of textual criticism. Newmark (1981: 5) argues that a translator requires knowledge of criticism of literary and non-literary texts because he must assess the quality of the text first before he decides how to interpret and then translate the text. Thus the translation results will avoid the possibility of not being understood by the main consumers of the translation results.

In translation novels, there are two steps to producing a published translation novel. The first step is the source language script translated by the translator and the second step is the translation result edited by the editor. Bambang Trim (2010) stated that in editing the translated text, an editor needs some preparation, such as:

1. Knowledge and mastery of the editor of the source language text.
2. Knowledge and mastery of editors on the source text topic.
3. The use of dictionaries, thesaurus, and also dictionary idioms.
4. Editor's insight into the source text topic, especially those related to trends.

According to him, in the context of editing the manuscript, there are seven aspects that are edited as indicators of the feasibility assessment of the manuscript, namely:

1. Readability and clarity
2. Consistency
3. Grammar
4. Clarity in language style
5. The accuracy of facts and data
6. Decency and negligence
7. Production savings (cost details and product specifications).

From those seven aspects, it appears that the problem of readability and linguistic text is also an important point. Manuscripts that contain a lot of language errors certainly have a low level of readability so that it can be difficult for the target reader to understand. For this reason, editors use empathy by placing themselves as target readers, while using their linguistic knowledge to help authors/translators display texts that are worth to reading. Thus, an editor works to link between the interests of authors / translators and target readers.

Bambang Trim (2010) states that there are five techniques performed in editing the script as follows:

1. Desertion, namely it still leaves the text section as it is because it is correct, accurate or fulfils the eligibility requirements of the publisher.
2. Improvements/adjustments, namely improving the text section in accordance with the rules of language.
3. Change, namely change the sentence, paragraph, or structure in the text in accordance with the clarity and standards set by the publisher so that the text has high readability.
4. Reduction, namely to eliminate certain parts of the script because the part is not needed or to make the page efficient or to release pages to multiply 8.
5. Addition, namely to add an important part of the manuscript to be included or to release pages to multiply 8.

In this study, researcher is focused on analyzing the accuracy of unedited translations and edited translations in the novel "After You" by Jojo Moyes. This novel is a sequel of the previous novel, "Me Before You", where the novel is included in the "New York Times bestseller" and has been filmed.

2. RESEARCH AND METHOD

This research is a product-oriented translation research with a descriptive qualitative approach. The use of some data in the form of numbers in this study is only as a tool to facilitate data collection and analysis. Descriptive because it describes translation techniques used by translators and translation editing techniques used by editors in the "After You" novel by Jojo Moyes, and examines the influence of these techniques on translation accuracy. This

research is qualitative because of data collected in the form of words, phrases or sentences that experience a shift or change. This is as stated by Bodgar and Taylor cited by Lexy J Moleong (2006: 4) that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces scientific work by using or researching descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people or behaviours that can be observed for the status of human groups, an object or a group of cultures. The data is then analyzed and interpreted to draw conclusions. In this study, the data collected is the translation of words, groups of words or sentences that experience changes from the translator's translation results and those that have been through the editing process by the editor.

This research is a fixed case study. This is based on the fact that researchers have made research limitations before conducting research. Sources of data in this study are documents and informants. The document is a data source, the After You original novel, the draft of novel "After You" translated by the translator and edited by the editor.

In this study, there are two types of data, namely primary and secondary data. The primary data in this study were words, phrases, and sentences that experienced changes in the translation of the "After You" novel and edited translations from the editor, translation techniques used by the translator and editing techniques used by the editor and the accuracy of the translation.

Meanwhile, secondary data in this study were informants consisting of the rater. Rater in this study will assist in determining translation and editing techniques which can then be assessed for accuracy of the translation.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION.

3.1 Findings of translation techniques in the translation of the novel After You by the translator.

In the translation of the novel "After You", out of the 282 data that have undergone changes found the use of 13 translation techniques, namely, Established Equivalence, Discursive Creation, Literal, Modulation, Amplification, Generalization, Deletion, Transposition, Borrowing, Variation, Reduction, Adaptation and Compensation. The application of these techniques has different occurrence frequencies. The details can be seen in the following table:

1.1. Translation Techniques Table

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency
1	Established Equivalence	176
2	Modulation	12
3	Amplification	21
4	Discursive Creation	23
5	Literal	16
6	Borrowing	9
7	Generalization	2
8	Variation	16
9	Transposition	3
10	Compensation	1
11	Deletion	1
12	Reduction	1
13	Adaptation	1
Total		282

3.2 Findings of editing techniques in editing novel "After You" by the editor.

In the translation results of the translator, out of 282 data found 5 editing techniques used by the editor, namely Desertion, Improvements/adjustments, Change, Reduction, and Addition. Details of the frequency of occurrence of these techniques can be seen in the following table:

1.2. Table of Editing Techniques

No	Editing Techniques	Frequency
1	Desertion	9
2	Improvements/adjustments	21
3	Change	142
4	Reduction	102
5	Addition	8
Total		282

2. *Comparison of the accuracy of the translation on the translator's translation results and the edited edits of the editor in the After You novel.*

To assess the accuracy of the translation of this novel, the researcher and the rater assessed the accuracy of the translation of these three aspects. Researchers gave questionnaires to each rater to assess the accuracy of the translation. Each rater will assess the accuracy of the translation of the novel based on the parameters that have been determined. From the results of the assessment, each rater obtained an agreement regarding the accuracy of the translation of unedited novel "After You" and that has been edited. To determine the accuracy of the translation in the novel, the researcher and the rater use the quality of translation parameters by Nababan, et al.

2.1 *The accuracy of the translation results by the translator.*

The results of the translation of novel "After You" show that out of 282 available data, there are 225 data or around 79.78% are accurate, less accurate translations of 6.02% and inaccurate as much as 14.18%. For details, see the following table:

2.1. Table of the accuracy of the translator

No	The Accuracy	Frequency	Percentage
1	Accurate	225	79,78%
2	Less Accurate	17	6,02%
3	Inaccurate	40	14,18%
Total		282	100%

The average accuracy score of unedited novel "After You" is 2,66.

2.2 *The accuracy of the edited translation results from editor.*

The results of the edited translation results from editor shows that, out of 282 data available, there are 240 data or approximately 85.1% are accurate, less accurate translations of 4.96% and inaccurate as much as 9.92%. For details, see the following table:

2.1. Table of the accuracy of the editor

No	The Accuracy	Frequency	Percentage
1	Accurate	240	85,1%
2	Less Accurate	14	4,96%
3	Inaccurate	28	9,92%
Total		282	100%

The average accuracy score of edited novel "After You" is 2,75. We can see the comparison that the results of the edited translation made by the editor is increase in accuracy of 0.09, which means that the edited translations were better than the unedited translation results.

4. CONCLUSION

From the study above, it appears that the dominant translation techniques used by translators are equivalent techniques, discursive creation, amplification, literal, and variation. In addition, these techniques have a positive impact on the accuracy of the overall translation, as evidenced by a fairly high score based on the weighting application, which is 2.66. This means that the translator has applied the technique well, even though the results are not perfect. Then the dominant editing technique used by the editor are change and reduction. The editing

techniques used by editors have a positive impact on the accuracy of the overall translation with a score of 2.75.

It can be concluded that the accuracy of the translation resulting from an editor's edits is better than the translator's translation, this is evidenced by the increase in the original score of 2.66 to 2.75.

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